

Evening World.

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per line.

The rates for advertising in the Daily World do not
apply to the Evening World. Nor do the rates of that time
apply to the Evening World.

THE EXAMPLE TEACHER.

The object lesson to murderers Anarchists
has not failed in its instruction.

The associates of the hanged conspirators
muttered and scowled and threatened at the
funerals yesterday, but they were vastly less
rampant than a year ago. As *The World*
correspondent put it:

Leadership and spiritless, cowed and disheartened,
the Anarchists followed the four coffins with a
meekness and good behavior that was surprising.
Each and each felt of his throat and glanced
at the sky he concluded that it was better to be
less violent and live than to raise a prodigious
commotion and travel feet foremost and with a broken
neck.

Men who but their heads against the bulwarks
of American institutions will surely
come to grief. The Anarchists have had a
lesson on the limitations of liberty that they
will not soon forget.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRUSTEES.

As to the Sunday opening of the Metropolitan
Museum, it is not feasible to agree upon a
compromise with due deference to the ob-
jections of the minority of the trustees, and
yet also with due regard to the very general
public desire that some steps in this
direction be taken?

Why not open the Museum on Sunday
afternoons, say from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.? This
arrangement certainly would not interfere
with church-going. The open art galleries
would supplement, not obstruct, the good
work of the pulpit.

The recent invaluable acquisition of art
treasures has naturally revived the desire for
Sunday opening on the part of the masses
who can visit the Museum only on Sunday.
It is encouraging to know that the trustees
are giving the subject fresh consideration.
Full discussion can hardly fail to promote
the project.

Why not compromise on the Sunday after-
noon opening?

ABOLISHING POVERTY.

Louis Power tells the Labor people: "You
can't abolish poverty by economy."

The old-fashioned remedy is not always
effectual under the present conditions of
labor. But it is safe to say that a thousand
men will abolish poverty by industry, tem-
perance and economy where one will even
mitigate it by attending mass-meetings and
voting to shift taxes.

Persistent saving has placed many beyond
want. Chasing a chimera has produced far
more poverty than it has abolished.

"REPUBLICAN INDIFFERENCE."

Ex-Public Functionary Lorenzo, of Massa-
chusetts, tries to console other anxious wait-
ers for office by saying of the Democratic
triumph in this State: "It is a victory se-
cured by Republican indifference and not by
Democratic strength."

This is an explanation that does not half
explain. What caused the "Republican in-
difference?" If the party can carry New York,
as Mr. Lorenzo would imply, why has it not
done so just once during the past six years?

Indifference in the voters is as fatal to a
party as a lack of votes. The cry of "rebel"
no longer alarms them. The invitation to
prolong the war taxes and spend the surplus
is not alluring. The "business interests"
are more prosperous under Democratic en-
franchisement than they were under Republican
rule.

"Republican indifference" is getting to be
chronic.

A REASON IN THE NEWS.

It is not so much the attempt to get rich
rapidly as the attempt to get rich dishonestly
that makes the erratic financial careers of
LATHAM JONES and GEORGE H. CARPENTER a
reiterated warning.

It is the American style to do all things in
a hurry. Yet it is not only bad morals, but a
foolish policy, even from a selfish stand-
point, to sacrifice the higher objects of life
in the scramble for dollars.

Wealth without honor is like salt without
savor. Tainted riches bring no contentment
and no real prosperity. Who steals his for-
tune steals trash.

AN UNRELIABLE MAN.

The charge that HENRY GEORGE is enlisted
in the cause of Labor for the money he can
make out of it, is a gross libel upon an honest
and unselfish man.

We consider Mr. GEORGE's land theories to
be not only wrong but absurd. We are sure

that he would do far more to relieve the
working people of unjust burdens by helping
to establish an income tax than he can ever
do by advocating the single tax on land. But
that he is sincere and unselfish in his cham-
pionship of the cause of the poor, all his life
proves.

When the leader of any cause is too honest
to be bribed by the political bosses, and too
able and determined to be influenced by them,
they and their organs will always traduce him.

THE WAY OF "THE WORLD."

The cable despatches published in *THE
World* this morning from Mr. GLADSTONE,
Gen. BOULANGER, M. DE GIERS, Russian
Prime Minister; Sig. ORRISI, Italian Prime
Minister, and M. SPULLER, Minister of Pub-
lic Instruction in France, touching the Chi-
cago Anarchists, afford a passing illustration
of *THE World's* cosmopolitan journal-
ism.

Is this an exceptional case? Well, hardly.
Only last week *The World* presented an in-
terview with President GRAY. A short time
prior to that was an interview with the King
of Holland. Then there was the big CLEVELAND
interview and a talk with the Governor-
General of the Dominion. Yesterday were
published extended interviews with Mr.
CHAMBERLAIN and the Duke of Marlborough.
THE World's field is the world.

A WARM SIDE FOR BLAINE.

The Journal that did its little worst to elect
BLAINE in 1884 by supporting the BRYAN di-
vision, naturally thinks that the recent
elections are "rather favorable to Brother
BLAINE than otherwise."

No doubt there are some bushwhacking
Democrats, so called, who would like to see
Mr. BLAINE nominated, in order that they
might have one more chance to gratify their
plein by trying to defeat a Democratic can-
didate whom they hate.

But that trick will never come so near win-
ning as it did before. The people under-
stand it.

A Boston despatch in another column gives
an interesting and instructive account of the
Sunday exhibitions of the Museum of Fine
Arts in that city. The doors of this institu-
tion have been open on Sunday afternoons
for eleven years, and the plan has proved
eminently successful. An ounce of experience
is worth a pound of theory.

The news from San Remo yesterday was
somewhat encouraging. To-day the re-
port is very ominous. The fluctuations of
the news as to the condition of the
Crown Prince are reminiscent of the bul-
lens issued from GRANT's bedside. It is
much to be feared that the result also will be
similar.

The "naval manoeuvres" at Newport are
no doubt interesting and educative, but they
do not compare in results with the "manoeu-
vers" under the Republican régime, by
means of which our navy disappeared from
the sea, leaving only some floating iron junk-
shops and useless wooden hulks.

The American people are a very patriotic
community, but when they do get mad, foes
foreign or foes domestic had better stand
under. Any more Anarchist nonsense
here will lead to a settlement of the question
that will last for a long time.

If Simon-pure Anarchy were prevailing,
there would not be any such little conven-
iences as the cable and telegraph. In such
case we should at least be favored with sev-
eral months' postponement of the Bullaboo in
Trafalgar Square.

Dr. McGLYNN, speaking for the Labor
leaders, says: "We didn't expect to carry the
State. We were not so fatuous as that." But
some of you did talk about polling
230,000 votes. Wasn't there a little fatuity in
that?

The Tribune's explanations of the Repub-
lican defeat in this State continue to be both
numerous and ingenious. But the stubborn
fact is no more effected by them than is a
stone wall by the dying kick of a grasshopper.

A Brooklyn man has been sweeping the
street as the result of an election wager. Why
cannot patriotic New Yorkers come to the
assistance of the Street Cleaning Department
in this way?

JOHANN MOST is again breathing forth foam
and slaughter. "We do not fear the police!"
he shouts. Most will never fear so long as
he can find a bed to hide under.

The Russian political boss, called a Czar,
appoints the editors of newspapers and main-
tains a censorship over them. The American
boss can only scold them.

John O'REILLY, having made a hit with
"Max Bull and His Island," is now doubt-
less getting points for "Uncle Sam and His
Continent."

The Anarchists would do better to substi-
tute the blue ribbon for the red ribbon,
swear off from beer and bombs and go to
work.

The Prince of Wales ordered drink for the
police in Trafalgar Square yesterday. It was
probably punch.

Quite naturally, Mr. BLAINE is not in the
mood to discuss home politics.

The Maine law is "in danger"—but not of
enforcement.

It is a wise turkey that has the courage to
"bant."

In the Emerald Isle.
(From Cork.)

An American tourist was offered a shillah for a
skilling.

"That's the thing we pay the rent with" ob-
served the dealer.
"Oh, that's the American."
"Yes, it's the American," responded the Celt.

IT MIGHT CLOSE ON MONDAY.

A NEW PLAN FOR OPENING THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM TO THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Richard M. Hunt Proposes a Plan for
Meeting the Expense of the Sunday Open-
ing—The Rev. Dr. Maynard Heartily in
Favor of the Sunday Movement—He Can-
not See Why People are Opposed to It.



Now and then people
are found who are op-
posed to something
which they admit to be
good simply be-
cause they fear the
consequences that
might flow from it if
it were admitted. They
would like the thing
if they did not fear
that it might be
abused. This is what
some feel in regard to
the Sunday opening of
the Metropolitan
Museum.

Interviews with sev-
eral prominent divines and well-known mem-
bers of the community on the subject have
brought out the point very clearly. For in-
stance, when an EVENING WORLD reporter
waited on the Rev. Arthur Brooks, of the
Church of the Incarnation, in Madison
avenue, that gentleman in answer to the in-
quiry as to what his sentiments were on the
subject, replied:

"I am opposed to the opening of the
Museum on Sunday. I think it would be
the first step of several which would follow
and would be detrimental to the Christian
spirit in the community. Other things,
which certainly do not harmonize with the
proper observance of the day, would be
brought up and demanded on the same
grounds. That is the tendency of the hour,
and I do not think that what would bring
about this state of things should be admitted.
For that reason I am opposed to this matter
of the Sunday opening."

Why a thing which is confessedly innocent,
and to the minds of thousands of intelligent,
upright citizens is beneficial, intellectually
and morally, should be opposed because it
is possible that some may take advantage of
it to push a point too far is not exactly clear.
Where an action or a situation is so closely
connected with wrong doing that it is mor-
ally impossible to admit it, and where the
commission of evil, any man of rectitude is
deservedly opposed to that action or situa-
tion. But there is nothing in the world that
does not admit of abuse. Men go to excess
in eating at times, especially if they are ex-
posed to particularly good dinners; but that
is no reason why good dinners should be
inveighed against.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard, P. R. H. S., a very
prominent divine and one of broad culture
and zealous interest in promoting the well-
being of humanity, gave expression to some-
what of the same sentiment when he said:

"I am in favor of opening the Museum on
Sundays," said he. "I have always thought
it good that libraries and museums should be
accessible to people on that day. Under-
stand me well, I am the farthest removed
from any indifference in the matter of due
observance of Sunday. I believe that people
should be attracted to church and should go
to church on that day. I truly believe that
they should not go for certain hours in the
afternoon to a gallery where their minds are
elevated by beautiful creations and instructed
in the history of art. I am not at all opposed
to the opening of the Museum on Sunday. I
believe that there lies in true art a noble
inspiration. I have gone into the Hermitage
at Madrid, and I have found comfort and as-
sistance from them. I might have felt a touch
of the loneliness that sometimes assails a
traveler, and the companionship with high
work and the contact with the great past dis-
sipated it and recreated me."

"I would look on Philip II. and the memory
of his times and his struggles and achieve-
ments would recur to my mind. I saw the
statue of Charles V. and was led to re-
flect on his life as a product of his environ-
ment. I do not wish a progressiveness
incorporated into the Museum when the
people are harmed by going to a place like
the Metropolitan Museum, especially the
class that would be most likely to avail them-
selves of the privilege of going on Sunday
opening? The poorer people would be
subjected to a refining influence. I think
it would be beneficial, and I am in favor of
the Sunday opening of the Museum. I am
of the opinion that the Museum is a place
where people are of the same mind."

This leaves very little doubt as to Dr. May-
nard's position. His view is one entitled to
the highest respect, for he is a man of zealous
mind, large cultivation, and he is constantly
making the most earnest efforts, both in the
pulpit and on the lecture platform, for the
improvement of others.

Mr. Richard M. Hunt, the architect, was
very hearty in his approbation of this move-
ment which is being made to secure the ben-
efit of the people by throwing open the doors
of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Sundays?
"Go ahead and bring it about if you can. I
think the efficacy of the Museum would be
much greater if it were open on Sundays.
I think it is on the ground of the admis-
sion of the poor to the Museum that the argu-
ment is made. Well, let them close it one
of the week-day openings and throw it open
on Sunday. That is a simple answer to that
argument. I am not at all opposed to it. The
Lecture is not open on that day."

"Of course, there are certain objections
based on expediency. Some donations that
might come would possibly be withheld if
the Sunday opening were admitted. Well,
there is enough in the Museum to make a
very creditable display as it is, and it is bet-
ter to do more good with less, than less good
with more. Go ahead. I am in favor of the
move."

It is a fact that even if nothing were added
to the treasures in the Museum at present, it
is thanks to the generosity of the art ben-
efactors, a well-equipped Museum of art, the
largest potency as an educational factor.
Again, there are those who would be more in-
clined to add to the treasures already in the
Museum by new donations if they saw its
field of good enlarged and applied to a larger
portion of the community.

HOW IT WORKS IN BOSTON.

Crowds of Working People Visit the Metro-
politan Museum Every Sunday.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—If you were to ask the
average Bostonian for some single evidence
of the enlightened public opinion which this
town boasts of as its peculiar possession, he
would doubtless bring to your mind the fact
that the Museum of Fine Arts here is open to
the public on Sundays. Yes, it is open on
the Lord's day and it offers a welcome to any
and all who want to look on its treasures,
free of admission.

Boston sees nothing wrong in this, and Bos-
ton isn't any wicked than any of her sisters.
On the other hand, Boston has the right sort
of ideas about the benefits that a Museum of
Fine Arts can give the people, and it supplies
those benefits and has done so for eleven
years by opening wide the portals of the
handsome structure on St. James avenue
every Sunday afternoon in the year, from 1
p. m. until sunset.

the temple where the Old South church peo-
ple pursue their devotions, and while the
rich and fashionable and blue-blooded resi-
dents of the Back Bay beyond are wending
their way homeward at noon, the less favored
but still worthy people of the every day
walks of life are congregating in the Museum
vestibule awaiting the opening of the gates to
the world of beauty and wonder within.

They are plain people, these. Their
garments are not of silk and satin, but of
honest, their demeanor is dignified and their
eagerness is undisguised. Here you will see
the artisan, the clerk, the tradesman, the
day laborer, the shop-girl, the factory girl,
the father with a troop of merry little ones
following delightedly at his heels, the mother
with the baby in her arms, and a bright
little two-year-old toddling after. They
come in crowds of all ages and national-
ities, conditions and walks in life, a well-
behaved, neatly dressed and intelligent lot.

THE EVENING WORLD correspondent who
visited the Museum this afternoon was sur-
prised at what he saw. A turnstile at the
door registers the number of the night-seers
of the pass in. It was then an hour before
sunset.

"How many registered to-day?" asked
THE EVENING WORLD man of the turnstile
keeper.

"Thirteen hundred and sixty-seven, thus
far."

"Isn't that a large number?"

"Bless you, by no means," he replied.

"We've had as many as 3,500 here on Satur-
day, and last year we averaged 1,440 through-
out the year."

"You are open free on Saturdays?"

"Yes, and even the school children come in
crowds. The average Sunday attendance for
1886 was close to 900."

"On the pay days, what is the average?"

"In 1886, we averaged only 65 at a quarter
of eight p. m. and the free admissions on
Sunday and Saturday."

"This Museum must be popular with the
working people?" said the correspondent to
the lady secretary.

"Yes, indeed, our visitors are nearly
all from the working classes, such as you see
here to-day; people whose only holiday is
Sunday, and who improve it by coming here.
Out of 172,000 admissions last year, over
100,000 were free admissions on Sunday
and Saturday."

"Have you ever had any trouble with these
people?"

"The worth mentioning. Only very
rarely is it that we have to call in the aid
of a policeman who is detailed here. The peo-
ple are very well behaved, very quiet and
very bent on learning and seeing all they
can."

"Have any of the objects on exhibition
ever been broken?"

"None to speak of. You see we request
everybody not to handle the objects, and
they obey."

"How long has the institution been kept
open on Sunday?"

"It was opened in this building, in 1876."

"And you've found the system satisfactory
in every way?"

"Perfectly. On some days it is a perfect
panorama to see the crowds of Italians who
come in from the South End, and the crowd
of the colored people from the South End, and
you know, and seem to be so highly delighted
with everything. I've seen the same faces
here over and over again, and some days as
many as 100,000 people come in to see the
exhibitions. Do we have colored people among
the visitors? Yes, indeed, and Chinamen too,
and you've no idea how they enjoy them-
selves."

And well these people may enjoy them-
selves and learn of the true and the beautiful
things this world contains. The Boston
Museum of Fine Arts is not only a demon-
stration of the power of art, but it is a lib-
erally managed one, but it has within its
walls collections and exhibitions of sur-
passing value and interest, as well as
a great gallery of ancient and modern art.
The building itself is an architectural
beauty, built largely of terra-cotta, com-
modious and admirably arranged for its pur-
pose. The first floor is given up to statuary
and sculpture of ancient and modern times,
and the second floor to the exhibition of
engravings, paintings, etchings, wood-
cut, ivory carvings, armor, textiles, fur-
niture, and other objects of art. The third
floor is devoted to the exhibition of the
industrial handicraft of all the nations of this
and of other times. The fourth floor is
devoted to the exhibition of the fine arts,
and the fifth floor to the exhibition of the
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